

Now, et any British Sovereign try, if he will, to raise an army and march it abroad, without asking the nation's leave; let him trump up what pretences of invasion, or any thing else he can; and see what will become of him, or what party will venture to stand by him!

Kept straight by this continual accountability: entirely unable to prop themselves upon the will of one man of four years; a Ministry must there have the public confidence, to begin with; and, the instant they take measures which no longer command that confidence, there is an end of their governing: for not there can men hold the highest administrative trusts, the offices from which flow all the good or ill of government, for year after year, with nothing but a single person's confidence—which single person himself is perhaps any thing but considered a proper depository of high power. In Turkey, perhaps, they have Sultans and Grand Viziers, the latter made out of nothing by the breath of the former only; and in that other despotism, the empire of the Czar, it is pretty much the same: but not in Britain is the Executive like or unlike so all-sufficient.

This strange anomaly in our governmental practice formed, in the minds of the grave and sagacious men who contrived our institutions, no part of their design. The mischiefs of an irresponsible Ministry are too obvious; and, as history shows, all Ministers are irresponsible that rest but on the Executive approval, and can only be reached by the process of impeachment. For when, in the course of events, will such a thing happen in this country as the successful impeachment of a President or of a Minister? Never, never! It has seldom been attempted even in England; and that for the obvious reason that while a man is administering such strong powers, he cannot be punished, and that, when he is driven out of power, nobody any longer cares to punish him: for it is his deprivation, not his punishment, which the public needs; and, satisfied with that, it always stops, when it has attained it, disarmed of its resentment by the man's fall. There needs, it seems to us, to be found and practised some means within our own Constitution, other than a legal trial, an impeachment, of rendering an Administration responsible—that is, continually responsible: for a remote responsibility—one that is four years off, and then arrives only in the shape of an uncertain popular election, directed by other motives and perhaps a totally new state of things—is really no responsibility at all. It is in this matter as in penal codes, where all experience has shown that no punishment, however severe, has much effect in deterring men from crimes, unless it quickly and surely follow the offence.

We argue, then, that neither impeachment, since it is felt as never likely to be enforced—nor failure to be re-elected, which is distant—acts upon the minds of men in power: there must be a direct accountability. The mild, but immediate one practised in England—that of the rule that a Ministry shall resign as soon as it incurs a legislative vote of "loss of confidence"—is nearly as efficient as the other is idle, and does serve to keep an Administration in order. On the other hand, look at the course of the reigning one. It incurred, within the last two years, on some of its leading measures, repeated votes in Congress which showed it to possess the due confidence of neither party: yet there it has stood, and there it will stand, to govern the free country which expects from it nothing but public mischief!

But we must recall our wandering thoughts and come to the practical purpose of this Number of "the Campaign" which is to show what part the Democratic candidate has borne in the Mexican war. Of that war of aggression, of invasion, of conquest, of meditated absorption of the whole of Mexico, and of actual disruption of two large integral States of that Commonwealth, he has been in his place in Congress, the leading, persevering, and active supporter, as well as of that other proposition (happily defeated) to take possession of the Mexican State of Yucatan, under the plea of defending it from the hostility of its own population. Without going through the whole long history of his course in the Senate on the Mexican war, we shall cite from his speeches enough only to show the unqualified support which he gave, from beginning to end, to the Executive designs, plans, and actions, continuing, to the last moment of a possible protraction of the war, to call for more troops, more carnage, more conquest, and even for the conquest of all of Mexico.

When the Message of the President, first broaching the subject, came into the Senate, followed the next day by the bill from the House of Representatives containing the false preamble, Gen. Cass was the Senator perhaps least disposed to inquire into the truth of the declaration in the Message or of the Preamble in the bill, or to make any inquiry whatever into the circumstances under which the President had got the country into this war. He would not wait, he said, to examine the documents on which the President founded the recommendations of his Message. He had no doubt that, when the merits of the measure came to be examined, the President would come out triumphantly. "Let us enter the Mexican territory," (said he) and conquer a peace at the point "of the bayonet! Let us take possession of the city of Montezuma, and dictate our own terms." [What a conquering Hero, he!] Mr. CLAYTON expressed himself as not satisfied by the naked statements in the Message of the President, and as desirous of time to look into the evidence, (the documents accompanying the Message,) and see how it sustained the statements of the President. In reply to Mr. Cass's intimation that he was satisfied, Mr. CLAYTON said that, if that gentleman was so, it was without having read the evidence: the gentleman was willing, as the saying is, to "go it blind." Mr. McDuffie, who was not willing to go it blind, moved to strike out the Preamble declaring the existence of war "by the act of Mexico." Mr. McDuffie was not disposed to declare that to be a fact, which he and the whole Senate knew not to be a fact. The vote upon this question was: Yeas 20, Nays 25. Mr. CRITTENDEN, unwilling to plunge into an endless and bloody war without having either rhyme or reason for it, moved to strike out the words "to prosecute the war to a speedy and successful termination," and insert in place thereof the words that "for the purpose of repelling the invasion" the President should be authorized to call for volunteers, &c. This motion was also negatived: Yeas 20, Nays 26. Mr. Cass on both these questions voted of course in the negative. And the bill was passed, and has been ever since

appealed to, time and again, by the President, notwithstanding these close votes, as proof of the all but unanimous approbation by the Senate of this war of his.

We thus learn that Mr. Cass, who had just before exerted in vain all his powers of eloquence and persuasion to engage the country in one war, appeared quite happy to find that his friend, the President, had contrived to get into another war, without the aid or consent of either the Senate or the House of Representatives, and had thus put it beyond their power to prevent it.

It was at the succeeding session that Mr. Cass maintained the alarming doctrine acted upon by the President, and broadly avowed by him in his late Message to the House of Representatives in reply to a call for information, that, when the country becomes involved in war, whether by the act of Congress, or, as in this case, by the act of the President, Congress has no control over the conduct of the war! These were the ever-memorable terms in which he announced this doctrine:

"As had been very well said by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ALLEN) the constitutional management of the war belonged to the President: Congress could neither give him the power to carry on the war nor control that war."

This we pronounce—in the language borrowed from a very able Western writer, (in the St. Louis Republican,) not exactly expressing views which we have heretofore often intimated—a preposterous heresy; a bold high-tory doctrine; as absurd in principle as it is wicked in practice. "The clause of the Constitution which makes the President Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, gives no powers, and was not designed to give any; it merely indicates the man who shall fill the office, and exercise the powers and duties lawfully belonging to it. The contrary notion is at war with the whole theory and practice of our institutions, and with all our cherished ideas of constitutional liberty. History, and the hallowed fathers of our Revolution, teach us a salutary dread of armies; and there is hardly a State Constitution in the Union that does not provide that the military is, and at all times shall be, in strict subordination to the civil power. Yet, these 'Democratic' politicians would reverse the whole order of our institutions; they would place the servant above the master; they would make the military officers, who are but the chosen instruments of national violence, the fountains of the law, and the administrators of the justice of the country. God forbid that such torism should find favor with any considerable portion of the people of this country! That it should find favor with any—that enough should support it to raise the question—is conclusive proof of the baneful effects of war upon the morals and politics of the country, and of its potent influence to destroy written constitutions and civil liberty."

The extent to which Gen. Cass might be expected, if chosen President, to carry his passion for War, Conquest, and Annexation, may be inferred from what fell from him at different times at the present session of Congress, before his retirement from the Senate.

On the 17th of January, in reply to gentlemen who had expressed something like horror at the tone of the President's message concerning the war, and at the eagerness of certain Senators to carry out his recommendations of further conquests and of the occupation, if necessary, of all Mexico, Mr. Cass ridiculed the apprehensions of Senators who had spoken of the present as a perilous crisis.

"Let me say," remarked Mr. Cass, "that it takes a great deal to kill this country. We have had an alarming crisis almost every year. But we have outlived them all, and advanced in all the elements of power and prosperity with a rapidity heretofore unknown in the history of nations. If we should swallow Mexico to-morrow, I do not believe it would kill us. The Senator from North Carolina and myself may not live to see it, but I am by no means satisfied that the day will not come in which the whole of the vast country around us will form one of the most magnificent empires that the world has yet seen."

On the 20th of January, upon a resolution proposed by Mr. MANOUX, calling for information in regard to the reported orders to Maj. Gen. Scott (in conformity with the policy suggested in the President's preceding annual Message) to spread our army over the whole of Mexico, Mr. Cass expressed his hope that the Executive would communicate fully to the Senate and to the House the whole objects which the proposed call had in view.

"I hope," said he, "that the Executive will say, 'in so many words, that his object is, in any circumstances, to conquer Mexico.'"

"Mr. MANOUX, (in his seat.) To conquer Mexico!"

Mr. Cass. I repeat, to conquer Mexico.

SEVERAL SENATORS. The whole?

Mr. Cass. The whole—but not to hold it all. To conquer Mexico injustice—to conquer Mexico until she seek a fair and honorable peace; and I hope that the Executive will carry on its operations in every part of the Mexican country till that object be accomplished."

In a subsequent part of the same debate, his formal declaration about "swallowing all Mexico" being brought in question, the General said:

"Well, sir, I repeat again that I have no belief that, if Mexican independence were annihilated to-morrow, and the whole country annexed to the United States, it would kill us."

On the same point, later in debate, he took occasion to express himself yet more plainly:

"We may have to make the great experiment so dreaded by the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Kentucky, and ANNEX THE DOMAINS OF MEXICO TO OUR OWN."

This is the penalty which national injustice has often been called to pay, and which Mexico may be preparing for herself."

"Magnificent empire" he would have; how, at what cost, and for what end, we have seen: how, in his headlong zeal to plunge us into a war with the foremost Power on earth, on a baseless claim for worthless 54° 40', and again in the bloody means by which we have wrested from a feeble neighbor California and New Mexico: at what cost, in the sacrifice of probably one hundred and fifty millions of dollars and fifty thousand human lives: for what end, in a sectional quarrel over the plundered domain, ever to be renewed at each fresh act of territorial rapine, until it shall split this Union. Can Gen. Cass blink that consequence? Is the "Wilnot proviso" to build up his "magnificent empire"? He would have us all the while encountering it; and yet he has been one of the first to shrink from it himself! Infinitely brave as the dangers into which he would have all his country plunge, he is as infinitely timid in all that affects himself alone. His ardor for a career of "magnificence," which would all the while involve the freedom and the very existence of this Union, is tremendous; but, let the least share of the perils which he raises fall upon his own personal popularity, and the hero sinks into the temporizer, the patriot into the shuffler.

Happily, before the country stands a man of a very different sort—in character and in career, in opinions and in action, the very contrast of this enemy of Peace and Justice, who would have us in the pursuit of "one of the most magnificent empires that the world has yet seen," become the terror, the scourge, the pest of this continent. That other is a soldier, not merely in high-sounding title of rank never earned in the field, but in whatever brightens the soldier's name and can make it dear to the heart—a valor nobly mated with humanity, a success in arms with love of peace, a renown doubly merited by modesty. The hardy child of his own deeds alone, him no sudden Court-favor ever found among the ranks of its opponents, for promotion, nor fed for forty years upon allowances and pluralities. His long and faithful service has been of his country, not of a party or himself. Quiet duty, not politic shifts and compliances, has brought him to eminence. No strong man has drawn him up by the hand; he has held on to no rising men's coat-tails; he has been no tide-waiter upon the ebbs and flows of popularity, no watcher of winds that might waft him, no shifter of his sails to any political breeze, no floater upon the current. A soldier when there were soldiers, he has not grown eminent through the decline of all rival eminence, nor great at the latter end of things. He has neither pushed himself nor been pushed by others; public favor has sought him, not he it. With cabal he has never had to do: he has got up, not been lifted up. No desperate faction has, at its wit's end, taken him up, but a public cause that had but to march in order to triumph. His success will be the signal of comfort to all good men, not a tocsin of dismay; a public redemption, not a day of wrath and war.

And this, above all things, distinguishes General TAYLOR from his opponent, and should, now that he has been nominated, rally to him, as their great and only public hope, their sole choice against such a man as General Cass, all sober citizens, of whatever party: that, by the force of instincts all good, though bred only to arms, he has never abused, never sought to stretch any military power. The laws have never had to complain of him, nor he ever found an occasion to go beyond the energy which they supplied. Citizen or soldier, all have been safe in his hands; the very enemy has ever, off the battle-field, tasted only his mildness, a protecting care like that for his own countrymen. Amidst a series of triumphs, each as brilliant as that single one which made Gen. JACKSON master of every thing in this country but himself, he has retained all the native moderation of his mind, all the original conservatism of his temper. The widest, the suddenest popularity and reputation—usually intoxicating in proportion as new—have not inflated, have not spoiled. From such a man, nothing rash, heady, violent, overbearing, arbitrary, unfair, partial, is to be expected, but safe things, sober counsels, measures guided by the laws, a policy that will aim to make this land smile and no other weep. It is delightful to turn from the sanguinary fancies in which a harmless warrior but bloody statesman like Gen. Cass indulges, to the sentiments of humanity and peace which a real warrior, such as Gen. TAYLOR, has constantly breathed. We beg our readers to contrast them.

In his "Allison Letter," Gen. TAYLOR said, in answer to one of the interrogatories addressed to him: "The Mexican War. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace." "My life has been devoted to arms; yet I look upon war, at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor."

"The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest."

At a dinner in New Orleans, given in December last in honor of Gen. TAYLOR, he responded to a complimentary sentiment by declaring—

"That the joy and exultation of the greatest victories were always, after the heat and excitement of the battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and that war, after all, was a great calamity, and his the greatest glory who could terminate it."

In his letter of 4th March last to the Hon. TREMAN SMITH, of which that gentleman has given an extract in his pamphlet entitled "Remarks," he says:

"I need hardly reply to your concluding inquiry that I am a peace man, and that I deem a state of peace to be absolutely necessary to the proper and healthful action of our REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS. On this important question I freely confess myself to be the unqualified advocate of the principles so often laid down by the Father of his Country, and so urgently recommended by him in his Farewell Address to the American People. Indeed, I think I may safely say that no man can put a more implicit faith than I do in the wisdom of his advice when he urged upon us—the propriety of always standing upon our own soil."

General RILEY, the veteran commander of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, passed through Cincinnati on Saturday last. He has seen hard fights in the war of 1812, and the hardest fights in the war of 1846; and now he is about to march with his gallant regiment to the wilds of California. The veteran soldier will carry with him the best wishes of his country.—Cincinnati Atlas.

## THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 23d acknowledges the receipt of papers from the city of Mexico to the 14th July, three days later than before received. These were brought by the steamer New Orleans.

The Supreme Court of Mexico has pronounced its decision on the question of the late Treaty with the United States, declaring that it was not necessary that it should be submitted to the Legislatures of the different States for their approval.

As regards the recent movements of the antagonist forces in the vicinity of Guanajuato the Picayune has the following:

"We are still left in much uncertainty as to the result of the actions between PAREDES and BUSTAMANTE. The papers in the interest of each claim the victory for their side. In the Monitor Republicano of the 14th there is a kind of diary of each day's events, from which it appears that on the 7th everything was quiet. On the 8th Bustamante attempted to carry by assault the fort of El Tajo, but was repulsed after desperate fighting. Some deserters went over this day to Paredes. On the 9th some troops of the third regiment of Allende went over to Paredes. There was little fighting this day. On the 10th tranquillity reigned, but there is a report that this day Bustamante retired from Marfil, but the Government newspapers refused to believe it. Even from this enumeration we think it manifest that Paredes had the best of it down to the 10th. We have a letter from a very intelligent foreigner in Vera Cruz, who writes that the report is current there that Bustamante had fallen back, in consequence of his reverses, to Celaya, about half way between Guanajuato and Queretaro, and that most of his troops had deserted. Bustamante confesses, in a despatch dated the 8th instant, that the division of Cortazar had been repulsed, and that many of his troops dispersed, but he affects to treat it as a light affair."

Dates from the Salt Lake, California, to the 4th April contradict the reports previously received of the attack upon the Mormon settlement there by the Indians, and the massacre of a number of its inhabitants. Some cattle were driven off by a party of Omahaws; and the boys in care of them attempting to stop them, several of the Indians fired upon and killed a lad named Thomas Laing, wounding also another named Egan.

No reader ought to pass by, without attentive perusal, the Chapter of Secret History, which is transferred to our columns to-day from the New York Evening Post. We shall get to the bottom of the iniquity of the Mexican War before the revelations are all ended. This Chapter of History, the reader will observe, is from no Whig authority, but from leading members and organs of the Democratic party.

Though the Letter of acceptance by Gen. TAYLOR, of the nomination for the Presidency tendered to him by the Whig National Convention, has already appeared in our columns, yet, having now received a copy of the correspondence between him and the President of that Convention directly from the latter gentleman, we have thought proper to give it a second and more formal introduction to our readers. It will be found in a preceding column.

We find the impression made upon our mind by the General's Letter so well expressed in the New York Courier and Enquirer, that we gladly adopt it, as follows:

"The Letter is brief and to the purpose, and the modesty which breathes through it is mingled with the determination to justify the confidence bestowed, by a strict adherence to and fulfilment of duty. 'The plain and simple expression of thanks from the veteran comes with a grace and fitness which is in perfect accordance with his past career; and the distrust he modestly evinces is the true prompting of a mind which has surveyed the vast field of duty to which he is called, and properly grasped its importance. There is no trace of vanity or mock modesty, or desire for display about it, but in all respects it is as frank and manly, as straightforward and truthful, as the writer has proved himself to be.'"

M. POUSSIN, the Minister from France to the United States, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening. His return to this country in a Diplomatic capacity will be heartily welcomed by those friends who remember him with pleasure as an officer of Engineers in the service of the United States, at the time that Gen. BERNARD resided in this country in the same capacity.

Gen. WORTH was invited on the 21st ultimo to accept the compliment of an entertainment at the hands of his brother officers then in New Orleans. He was obliged to decline it on account of his necessarily rapid progress to Washington.

The Hon. JOHN I. DE GRAFF, of Schenectady, New York, a very worthy gentleman, and formerly (for two terms, at different times) a Representative in Congress, died at his residence on the 26th ultimo, of a disease which for some weeks had rendered his recovery almost hopeless.

JAMES E. BELSER, of Alabama, (formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Mr. HILLIARD's district,) addressed a great Whig Convention at Hayneville (Ala.) on the 22d, in powerful advocacy of the election of General TAYLOR to the Presidency.

The following article, for which we are indebted to an eminent citizen, is given to our readers, not as an argument, but as a compend of legal facts:

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

By the common law of ENGLAND, which is the common law of VIRGINIA, all men are (to use the language of our bill of rights) "equally free and independent." It required a statute to alter this law. Accordingly, we find that in the year 1670 it was enacted that servants, not being Christians, imported by shipping, should be slaves for life; and in 1682 it was enacted that all servants (except Turks and Moors, whilst in amity with the King) should afterwards be imported either by sea or land, whether negroes, Moors, mulattoes, or Indians, who and whose parentage and native country were not Christian, &c. should be slaves to all intents and purposes. This act was subsequently repealed, so as to exempt Indians, whether friends or enemies, from being made slaves. See 2 vol. Henning's Statutes at Large, pp. 113, 143, 283, 346, 404, 490, 491, 410, 490; 3d vol. H. St. at Large, pp. 69, 468; and see Mr. Leigh's note to page 69, vol. 1, of the Revised Code of Virginia of the year 1819.

We cannot resist the inclination to give publicity to the following thrilling adventure, which is extracted from a letter to a friend in this city, from C. ELLET, Jr., the bold architect of the Wheeling and Niagara suspension bridges, which, for a feat of calm, cool daring, we think it would be difficult to excel.—Baltimore American.

NIAGARA FALLS, JULY 29, 1848.

"This morning I laid the plank of my foot-bridge on the Canada side, and then drove over and back again in a buggy. Five hundred feet of the bridge was without railing on either side. My horse, though spitted, went along quietly, touched up occasionally with the whip, just to show him that he was in command, and give him courage."

"On returning I directed one of the drivers to bring on his team—a two-horse closed carriage, weighing altogether over a ton and a half. I took his place on the box, and drove over and back. The horse went quietly. The flooring is but eight feet wide, 220 feet high, 762 feet long, and without railing, over such a torrent as you never saw, and never will see any where else."

## THE LATE J. Q. ADAMS AND GEN. TAYLOR.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 31.

The Hon. D. P. KING and CHARLES HUDSON, of Massachusetts, have both written letters in answer to certain inquiries propounded to them as to the views of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS touching General TAYLOR and the Presidency. In a previous letter I had occasion to speak of these opinions, but not until I saw an attempt to discredit what Mr. ADAMS had said. I send you now a further confirmatory letter from another member of Congress—one with whom Mr. ADAMS was in frequent communication, and who shared his confidence and friendship. The letter not only shows no hostility to General TAYLOR, but an agreeable anticipation in his expected nomination and election. It shows, also, the far-reaching sagacity of the "old man eloquent" in predicting a result so soon to be ratified by the popular will:

Letter from Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN, of N. Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 31, 1848.

SIR: Your note has just been received, in which you state that you have learned from the Hon. Messrs. KING and HUDSON that I remembered a conversation with Mr. ADAMS on the subject of Gen. Taylor's election as President, and express a desire that I would detail the substance of what he said as nearly as I can remember it.

The conversation to which I presume they referred occurred under the following circumstances: It so happened that Mr. Adams and myself were among the first members to arrive at this city, previous to the assembling of the present Congress. A few days before the commencement of the session he paid me a visit at my lodgings. As the day was cloudy and cold, while I assisted him in from his carriage, I could not forbear expressing my surprise at seeing him so far from home in such weather. He replied that, when the weather was bad, he always rode in his carriage; but at other times he walked a good deal. His advanced age and apparent frailty made me deeply sensible that, by this visit, he was paying me a compliment that he would soon be unable to offer to any one.

He must have remained with me nearly an hour, and, notwithstanding his extreme debility, he expressed his views with a clearness and force that surprised me. It having been reported just previously that he had declared it to be his purpose to support the Administration in the conquest and acquisition of the whole of Mexico, I was the more desirous to hear his opinions on this and other topics connected with it; so, in the earlier parts of the conversation, I purposely avoided intimating any opinion which might in any manner tend to induce him to modify the expression of his views. I have no reason to doubt but that, in that conversation, frank and communicative as he was, he expressed his views fully and without reserve. Though it would be impossible for me now to give from memory the whole of that conversation, yet I cannot be mistaken in relation to its general import and substance, while particular expressions are strongly impressed on my recollection.

Of the war and its authors he spoke in strong terms of condemnation. "They," he said, referring to the friends of the Administration, "expect me to speak on the war, but I am not a going to do it." This was said with peculiar emphasis. "If," he added, "I were to speak, I should have to discuss slavery, and that would do harm." He then went on to say that he was for peace, and that the proper way to obtain peace was to turn out of power the present Administration. He then spoke of the Presidential election, and said that General Taylor would be the candidate of the Whigs. I suggested that some persons were waiting for a further expression of General Taylor's views. He instantly replied: "Oh, he is a Whig," or "I have no doubt but that he is a Whig," and, while speaking of the probable nomination, he said: "The South, I take it, will be for him, and part of the North," and he added that he had no doubt that he would be the nominee of the party. Though I do not recollect any particular expression of preference to Gen. Taylor over the other Whigs spoken of as probable candidates, yet I cannot be mistaken in saying that he had a settled conviction that he would be the candidate of the party, and that he expressed a strong desire for its success. In fact, he seemed to be as strongly identified in his feelings and views with the Whig party, and as anxious for its triumph, as he used to be in 1844, when Mr. Clay was the candidate. I was even surprised to hear him express a determination to refrain from discussing the subject of slavery, in which he usually manifested so much interest, lest by speaking on it he should jeopard the success of the party. Subsequently, during the month of January, at his own house, he referred to the subject, and said: "I did not intend to speak upon it, but I owe you one for that speech the other day," alluding to my speech on the slave question. On my replying that I hoped he would leave that among his unpaid debts, he laughed and reiterated his determination not to speak upon the subject during the session.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I have not the slightest doubt but that, were he living at this day, he would be a cordial and earnest supporter of Gen. Taylor's election.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

ERNEST BROOKS, Esq.

FROM UPPER CALIFORNIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREY, ALTA CALIFORNIA, APRIL 19, 1848.

All Upper California is very tranquil; the people have resumed their old habits, and seem as contented as if the present flag had ever waved over them. Col. MASON makes a good Governor; he is discreet and efficient. All his measures are characterized by their good sense.

The squadron is at Mazatlan, and will be obliged to stay there or in that vicinity, unless troops can be found to garrison the place. Col. Mason has sent to the great Mormon settlement on the Salt Lake and to Oregon to enlist men for the purpose. He may get some Mormons, but the Oregonians have about as much as they can do in taking care of their wild Indians.

The rains, which are now over, have been abundant, and we shall have a plentiful harvest. The large emigration which is expected will find provisions cheap. We have here almost as many emigrants from Oregon as from the States. They go there first, but bring up here. This is a much finer climate. I doubt if there is a climate in the world that can rival it in equability, softness, and salubrity. All we want is a few showers during the summer months, and it would then be an Eden; but whether can you fly from the effects of the fall?

It is Holy Week here, and I have ordered all the grogshops and places of amusement closed till Saturday. This is an old custom and not a bad one, especially so far as the liquor is concerned. It was better particularly if Holy Week continued the year round. Whatever the whites may do, no one here is permitted to sell liquor to an Indian. The penalty is one hundred dollars and six months' imprisonment. It is a salutary law, and productive of immense good to the aborigines. I enforce it without any regard to the standing of the person who may violate it; but have in some cases remitted the sentence after ninety days or so of imprisonment.

I like many traits in the Californians; they are the most respectful and polite people in the world. No Californian ever thinks of entering my office with his spurs on. They are but little read, but are now sending their children to our schools. The rising generation will have more intelligence but not more true amiability than their parents. They have ten times as much respect for law as our emigrants, and are quite as honest in their dealings. The women in habits of industry surpass the men. A California woman would live and flourish where one of our females would despond and starve.

VERMONT.—The Hon. WILLIAM HENRY (Whig) has been nominated for re-election to Congress in the first district of Vermont (Windham, Bennington, and Rutland counties).

THE DEBT OF TEXAS.—By an act of the Legislature all claims against the State of Texas must be presented to the Auditor and Comptroller before the second Monday of November, 1849.

CONVICTION OF DRAYTON.—The jury in the case of the United States vs. Daniel Drayton, after being locked up all Thursday night, came into the court room yesterday afternoon about three o'clock with a verdict of guilty on the indictment charging him with stealing slaves the property of Andrew Hoover. The prisoner was yesterday put upon his trial on another indictment charging him with stealing slaves the property of W. H. Upperman. The Court adjourned at four o'clock while this trial was in progress.

## FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 4—5 P. M.

The news from North Carolina is beginning to come in by telegraph, and is considered as favorable to the Whig cause. I saw a gentleman yesterday who has travelled extensively through many counties in New York, and he states that TAYLOR is evidently far in the ascendant there. This I know is the newspaper accounts, and I give him merely to corroborate them.

The flour market to-day is in a most unsettled state. Early in the morning sales of some 500 barrels were made at \$5, but afterwards it would only bring \$4.87½, and later more than \$4.75 would not be offered, but holders would not sell at this rate. Some of them refuse to sell at less than \$5. The market closes with a large and increasing stock, and but little demand, as buyers think the price will fall below the figures named. Nothing doing in City Mills.

The grain market has undergone little or no change. The closing prices of wheat for the week, compared with last, show a decline of about 12 cents in the bushel. The price of corn has not varied much for some weeks past.

No change in provisions—all kinds firm at the quotations. At the Stock Board to-day United States 6's sold at 102½; Maryland 6's, 89; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Dividend Bonds, 67½; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, 32½.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 4—2 P. M.

The stock market in our city has rapidly diminished, until there is now in the city barely sufficient to supply the trade demand. The inquiry, of course, increases with fall in supply: holders of Western being now stiff at \$5.25 to \$5.50; corn meal \$2.50 per barrel; wheat in request; red at from 90 cents to 103, inferior reds range up to 90 cents.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 4—2 P. M.

The steamer America was telegraphed off the Hook this morning, and is expected to reach the city by two or three o'clock. The announcement of her arrival has checked all transactions of business.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America, from Liverpool the 23d ultimo, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon.

France is reported to be in a state of comparative tranquillity; all is quiet in England; Ireland continues agitated; the German and Danish war is at an end; the Archduke John is elected Chief of the German Empire.

The English money market was depressed, and cotton had again declined.

MASS MEETING AT LANCASTER, (Penn.)

FROM THE LANCASTER EXAMINER OF JULY 25.

We are happy to state that the Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, is expected to be present at the county meeting on the 5th of August. The following letter has been received from him in relation to his visit here:

WASHINGTON, JULY 21, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to a Whig meeting at Lancaster on the 5th of next month came to me this morning. Nothing could give me greater personal gratification than to mingle with you in the patriotic labors of that day.

The "Old Guard" of Lancaster has long been known to me by their well-earned reputation for intelligent public virtue, and unconquered and unconquerable courage and zeal. Whatever may have been the character or causes of the many trying emergencies through which our republic has heretofore passed, none has ever more earnestly appealed to the self-sacrificing devotion of all true Whigs than the present.

Should the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency succeed, we must look for the adoption of a policy new to our system, unknown to the views of its founders, and, in my judgment, fatal to its existence. If the future is to be foretold by the past—if men's conduct is to be anticipated by their declared wishes and opinions, then the election of Gen. Cass will be followed by wars of aggression on weak neighboring republics, bringing in their inevitable results acquisition of territory, amalgamation with a barbarous hostile population, further extension of slavery, standing armies to strike down the liberties, and a public debt to paralyze the enterprise of the wealthy, and force chains for the free limbs of an honest, industrious people. Our candidate has been found always equal to every, even the most fearful emergency; he it our duty to triumph in the great work of peace, as he has done in war. I will not say that "circumstances will prevent me" from being present at your meeting, because that phrase has been very generally voted one of equivocal significance; I will venture to assure you that I will attend, unless duties in the Senate, which I may not neglect, shall prevent me. As this very long session is drawing to a close, and very important measures remain to be acted on, it is scarcely probable that I shall be indulged with the luxury of your Convention.

To those friends in Lancaster, of whose kindly feelings towards myself you remind me, I beg you to convey my most hearty good wishes, and for yourself accept the tribute of my sincere respect and esteem.

Your friend, THOS. CORWIN.

A. HERR SMITH, Esq., Lancaster.

WHIG MEETING AT FAUQUIER SPRINGS, (Va.)

This meeting was held on the 21st and 22d July, according to appointment.

The audience of upwards of 2,000 persons was addressed on Friday morning by Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, and in the evening by Hon. Mr. THOMAS, of Georgia, and the distinguished Col. HASKELL, of Tennessee, who was introduced, on taking the stand, as a "Mexican Whig."

All of these addresses, we hear, did great credit to the speakers, and were admirably calculated to benefit the Whig cause.

The bill of fare served for the intellectual palate on the next day was not less dainty or acceptable to those who partook of the repast. The Hon. Wm. C. RIVES entertained his audience for upwards of two hours, in what is described as a by a friend, who has several times heard this distinguished son of the Old Dominion, as one of his most brilliant efforts. After him, Hon. Mr. DEXTER, from the Lake country of New York, took the stand, and in a speech of great point, with a strong substratum of common sense, and an admirable touch of humor and anecdote, addressed the audience for an hour or more. In the evening, Hon. Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, had the stand, and although a glenier in a field which had been well respected, still held the crowd, we learn, to a late hour.